TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

Original Poetry.

NEXT SABBATH I'LL BE HOME.

Lines written on the death of Lawrence S. Leaitor.

BY LEROY.

The Sabbath bells were pealing
Calls to the house of prayer,
Where humble saints low kneeling,
Implore a Father's care.

The joyful sound came ringing
To a dying christian's ear;
With heart of Heaven all singing,
He lay without a fear.

His eyes with hope full beaming,
He raised toward Heaven's high dome
And cried—"'twas not mere dreaming—
Next Sabbath I'll be home."

The bell of time was tolling
The close of rest's sweet day,
When chariot wheels swift rolling,
Carried that saint away.

His earthly Sabbath ending,
The Sabbath of Heaven began;
His voice with angels blending,
Now livid immortal man.

Miscellaneous News.

GEN. SAM. DALE.

[From the Washington States and Union.]

The Life and Times of Gen. Sam. Dale, the Mississippi partisan, has recently been issued from the press, under the editorship of Hon. J. F. H. Claibourne, of Mississippi. It is a most interesting work, full of startling incidents, with a running commentary on men and things of the day in which the "partisan" lived.

Below we give his impression of men and things about Washington—such as existed there in his day and generation:

About this time I resolved to visit Washington city, to attend to my claim for a large amount due me for corn and other supplies furnished to the troops in the service of the United States at various times, and on the expedition to Fort Dale, in Butler county.—On arriving I put up at Brown's Hotel, and next day went to the quarters of the Alabama delegation. The third day, Col. Wm. R. King, of the Senate, brought me word that President Jackson desired to see me.—"Tell Dale," said he to Col. King, "that if I had as little to do as he has, I should have been to see him before now." The general was walking in the lawn in front of his mansion as we approached. He advanced and grasped me warmly by the hand.

"No introduction is needed," said the Col.

"Oh, no," said the General, shaking my hand again, "I shall never forget Sam Dale."

We walked up into his reception room, and I was introduced to Col. Benton and five or six other distinguished men. They were all very civil and invited me to visit them. They were talking "*Nullification*," the engrossing subject at that period, and the President, turning to me, said, "Gen. Dale, if this thing goes on, our country will be like a bag of meal with both ends open. Pick it up in the middle or otherwise, and it will run out. I must tie the bag and save the country."—The company now took leave, but when I rose to retire with Col. King, the General detained me, and directed his servant to refuse all visitors until 1 o'clock. He talked over our campaigns, and then of the business that brought me to Washington. He then said, "Sam, you have been true to your country, but you have made one mistake in life. You are now old and solitary, and without a bosom friend or family to comfort you. God called mine away. But all I have achieved—fame, power, everything—I would exchange if she could be restored to me for a moment.

The iron man trembled with emotion, and for some time covered his face with his hands, and tears dropped on his knee. I was deeply affected myself. He took two or three turns across the room, and then abruptly said—"Dale, they are trying me here; you will witness it; but, by the God of heaven, I will uphold the laws."

I understood him to be referring to nullification again, his mind having evidently recurred to it, and I expressed the hope that things would go right.

"They *shall* go right, sir," he exclaimed, passionately, shivering his pipe upon the table.

He calmed down after this, and showed me his collection of pipes, many of a most costly and curious kind, sent to him from every quarter, his propensity for smoking being well known. "These," said he, "will do to look at. I still smoke my corn-cob, Sam, as you and I have often done together; it is the sweetest and best pipe."

When I rose to take leave, he pressed me to accept a room there. "I can talk to you at night; in the day I am busy." I declined on the plea of business, but dined with him several times—always—no matter what dignitaries were present—setting at his right hand. He ate very sparingly, only taking a single glass of wine, though his table was magnificent. When we parted for the last time, he said, "My friend, farewell; we shall see each other no more—let us meet in heaven."

I could only answer him with tears, for I felt that we should meet no more on earth.

The Alabama delegation each invited me to a formal dinner, and introduced me very generally to the members. Mr. Calhoun was particularly kind. It was from him that I first received the assurance that the nullification trouble would be settled. He was a man of simple manners, very plain in his attire, of the most moral habits, intensely intellectual, something of an enthusiast, and, if personally ambitious, equally ambitious for the glory of his country. His style of speaking was peculiar—fluent, often vehement, but wholly without ornament; he rarely used a figure of speech; his gestures were few and simple, but he spoke with his eyes—they were full of concentrated fire, and looked you through; he was earnest in everything. He found his way very soon to my heart, and I then and now deeply regret the dissensions sowed by intriguers between him and General Jackson.

When I visited Col. Benton at 5 o'clock in the evening, I was conducted to him in a room where he was surrounded by his children and their school books. He was teaching them himself. That very day he had presented an elaborate report to the Senate, the result of laborious research, and had pronounced a powerful speech—yet there he was, with French and Spanish grammars, globes, and slate and pencil, instructing his children in the rudiments. He employed no teacher.—The next morning I was strolling, at sunrise, in the Capitol grounds, when whom should I see but the Colonel and his little ones. Shaking me by the hand he said, "These are my pickaninnies, General—my only treasures. I bring them every morning among the flowers, sir, it teaches them to love God—love God, sir." I was struck with the labor this great man performed; and yet he never seemed to be fatigued. He was not a man of conciliatory manner, and seemed to me to be always braced up for an attack. He spoke with a sort of snarl—a protracted sneer upon his face—but with great emphasis and vigor. His manner toward his opponents and especially his looks, were absolutely insulting; but it was well known that he was ready to stand by to whatever he said or did. It was wonderful how he and Mr. Clay avoided personal collision; they hated each other mortally at one period; they spoke very harsh and cutting things in debate; but were proud, ambitious, obstinate and imperative; both were fearless of consequences, and though habitually irascible and impetuous, perfectly collected in moments of emergency.

They differed on almost every point, and only agreed on one—both hated Mr. Calhoun. As an orator, Mr. Clay never had his equal in Congress. I would liken him, from what I have heard, to Mr. Pitt. No single speech of that consummate orator and statesman ever made produced the impression made by Sheridan in his celebrated oration on the impeachment of Hastings; no speech of Mr. Clay's may be compared with the great oration of Webster in reply to Hayne; but, for a series of parliamentary speeches and parliamentary triumph, no British orator may be compared with Pitt, and no American with Clay. To a very high order of intellect they both united a bold temperament, indomitable resolution, and the faculty of command—the highest faculty of all. Mr. Webster, with brilliant genius, with a wit less studied if not so sparkling as Sheridan, and with oratorical gifts not surpassed in ancient or modern times, was of a convivial, not of a resolute temperament, and was deficient in nerve and firmness. The want of these was felt throughout his career, and enabled others to succeed when he should have triumphed. As a companion, especially after dinner, he was most delightful; at other times he was saturnine and repulsive. Mr. Clay was haughty, and only cordial to his friends. Col. Benton was stiff with every one.

Mr. Calhoun was affable and conciliating, and never failed to attract the young, but for grace of manner, for the just medium of dignity and affability, and for the capacity of influencing men, no one of these great men, nor all of them together, may be compared with General Jackson. The untutored savage regarded him as a sort of avenging deity; the rough back woodsman followed him with fearless confidence; the theories of politicians and jurisconsults fell before his intuitive perceptions; systems and statesmen were extinguished together; no measure and no man survived his opposition, and the verdict of mankind awards him precedence over all.—He had faults, but they are lost in the lustre of his character; he was too arbitrary and passionate, and too apt to embrace the cause of his friends without inquiring into its justice. But these were faults incidental, perhaps, to his frontier life and military training, and to the injustice he had experienced from his opponents.

I saw Blair of the *Globe*, Amos Kendall and Col. Jo. Gales, of the *National Intelligencer*. Blair has the hardest face I ever inspected. The late General Glasscock, of Augusta, one of the noblest hearted men that ever lived, told me that a mess of Georgia and Kentucky members, dining together one day, ordered an oyster supper for thirty, to be paid for by the mess that produced, for the occasion, the ugliest man from their respective States. The evening came and the company assembled, and Georgia presented a fellow not naturally ugly, but who had the knack of throwing his features all on one side. Kentucky was in a peck of trouble.—The man they had cooped up for a week, was so hopelessly drunk that he could not stand on his legs. At the last moment, a happy thought occurred to Albert G. Haws. He jumped in a hack, drove to the *Globe* office, and brought Blair down as an invited guest. Just as he entered, looking his prettiest, Haws sung out, "*Blair, look as nature made you, and the oysters are ours!*"

It is hardly necessary to add that Georgia paid for the oysters.

The first time I saw Blair, about 11 o'clock at night, he was writing an editorial on his knee. He read it to Col. King and myself. It was a thundering attack on Mr. Calhoun—what is called a "slasher"—for something that had been said that morning in the Senate. Col. King begged him to soften it.—"No," said Blair, "let it tear his insides out." With all this concealed fire, he was a man of singular mildness of manners. He invited me to an elegant dinner at his splendid mansion, crowded with distinguished guests. He entertained liberally and without affectation, and I was charmed with the beauty and the kindness of his fascinating wife.

Amos Kendall, of whom I had heard so much, as the champion of the Democracy, I found a little, stooped-up man, cadaverous as a corpse, rather taciturn, unpretending in manner, but of wonderful resources and talent.

Col. Jo. Gales is a John Bull, they tell me, by birth and in sentiment, and he has the hearty look of one. But if so, how came the Bulls to burn his office during the war? The *Intelligencer*, I well remember, stood up manfully for the country, and often have I and my comrades, in 1813-14, when hungry and desponding, and beset with danger, been cheered up by a stray fragment of his paper. Col. Gales shook me cordially by the hand, and invited me to dine with him. Being compelled to decline, he insisted on my taking a drink out of his canteen—the very best old rye ever tasted. The same evening he sent a dozen to my quarters—large, honest, square-sided, high shouldered bottles, that we rarely see now a days.

The printers at Washington all live in princely style: spacious dwellings, pictures, statuary, Parisian furniture, sumptuous tables, choice wines! Nothing in the metropolis astonished me so much. A printer in the South usually lives in a little box of a house not big enough for furniture; his pictures and statues are his wife and children; his office is a mere shanty, stuck full of glue and paste, and all sorts of traps; he works in his shirt sleeves, with the assistance, sometimes of a little, ragged, turbulent dare-devil of a boy; he toils night and day, often never paid and half starved, making great men out of small subjects, and often receiving for it abuses and ingratitude; the most generous fellows in the world—ready to give you half they have, though they seldom get much to give. In Washington, they drink Port, Maderia, and old rye, with us, they seldom get higher than rot-gut!

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 11, 1860. NO. 42.

Farmers' Girls.

I am a farmer, and so was my father before me. I have not followed in his footsteps in the way of managing the farm, because I have taken agricultural papers, and have learned much that was not his to know, and what's more, the railroad has come within three miles of me, so that the old farm upon which my father toiled so many years, is worth five times what it was in his day.—I am not one of the kind of men who croak and grumble about old times. I enjoy modern times, and would not give up my machines, and go back to the old way of doing things by hand, for any money. I often wonder if my father can look down from heaven, and see the mowers and reapers fly over the old places where he toiled and sweat. I cannot help chuckling to myself, as I sit in my sulky, and ride over the old familiar places, cutting down the grass, and raking it up again, like half-a-dozen men; to think my boys can go to school all the year round, and never need suffer from the want of learning, as I do even to this day.

My wife is up to the times, too, and likes to give her family a good chance in the world. She is a good manager, rising early, and rising to some purpose. I owe half of my prosperity to her help and counsel. My boys are growing up healthy, sensible young fellows. The two oldest harness up the old mare and go to the Academy, three miles off, and, except a little while during hay and harvest, they do not lose a day all the year round. The only thing that troubles me is my daughters. Nancy, the oldest, is a fine, handsome, smart girl of nineteen. She went to the district school till she was sixteen, and then she had learned all there was to learn there. So we concluded to send her to Mrs. Drake's Seminary; about fifty miles off.—She did get along there amazingly. In two years she had learned a pile, and besides had painted beautiful pictures enough to cover our parlor walls, (though I must confess I suspect her teacher gave her a lift at that now and then.) She could sing equal to our parson's wife, and can start the tunes in meeting when the Squire's away. She knew the French for everything around the house, and understood botany, chemistry, natural philosophy, and more things than I could mention.

While she was at Mrs. Drake's she only came home at Fall and Spring vacations, and then was so busy sowing and getting ready to go back again that her mother did not think it worth while to set her to work. Well, last Spring she came home for good, and a joyful day it was to me. I felt happy to think I had a daughter who had a good education in her head, and spry, healthy hands to work.—But, Mr. Editor, she is a spoiled girl, for aught I can see, but her mother thinks she will come to after awhile.

She can't bear to see me in my shirt sleeves no matter how clean and white, but insists upon my wearing a linen duster; for she has learned that "it is disgusting to eat with a man in his shirt sleeves." She is right down ashamed of her mother's hands, because they show that she has been a hard working woman all her life. Our home-made striped carpets that have always been my pride, "are not fit to be seen." She won't let Bob or Dick run about bare-footed, for she says they look like beggars. She has written their names in their spelling books Robbie and Dickie, and written hers Nancie Smythe. She says she would rather not eat with servants—that is, our hired man and woman, who have lived with us six years, and were born and raised on the next farm. It makes her sick to smell pork and cabbage. She has not forgotten how to milk; but if anybody rides by when she is milking, she gets behind the cow and hides her head, as if she was stealing the milk. I have stood these things without saying much until last Sunday; when she insisted upon our hired people sitting up in the gallery, because we needed all our pew room.

I hired two pews, to have room for all. I knew she expected two boarding school misses to make a visit, and was planning to get our men-folks out of sight. I bolted out at this, and had a regular blow up, and told Nancy she was getting rather too big-feeling entirely for a farmer's daughter. She staid at home from church and cried all day. I hate crying women more than a long drought, so I shan't scold her again. I don't want to be hard on the girl, but what am I to do?—I am willing to let her feed the chickens in gloves, and spell all our names wrong, and I'd just as lief have the boys wear shoes; but when it comes to overturning, everything and being ashamed of her father, mother and home, I am discouraged. I have bought her a piano, and let her learn music two years, for she is naturally musical. She came near fainting one night, when the Squire's son, just out of college, and a whiskered chap from the city were here, because I said:—"Come Nance, give us a tune on the piany." I saw something wrong, but couldn't guess what, for I had on my duster, and wasn't tipping my hair back, (a vulgar trick, Nancy calls it.) The next day my wife told me what was to pay. I must say I like my old fashioned way of pronouncing as well as her new fashion way of spelling. And only this morning after breakfast when her ma told her to shake the table cloth, what does she do but take it way through the long hall and out the back door, for fear some one would see her shake it in the same place where she had for ten years. I have got a new boughten carpet for the parlor, and now she wants the front windows cut down to the floor.

Yesterday she came to me to know if she might "teach district school." "No," said I, "why do you want to teach? I am able to keep six girls like you, if I had them. No, I can't think of your teaching." Upon this she began to cry again, and I c stand woman's tears, so I said, "teach !" and she is going to teach Winter and Summer, in a little bit of a school house, not as good as my pig house, for fear she will get tanned and freckled, and spoiling her hands helping her mother.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have given up Nancy, but I have three fine girls growing up. I am able and willing to give them all a good education, for I believe in it, in spite of the dreadful blunder I have made. I would like to know if you can tell me of any place where a farmer's daughter can get a good education and not lose her senses. I can't stand it to have our other girls get too big for our old-fashioned farm house; I want them sensible, well informed women, but I set down my foot against having them all turn school teachers.

An Oleaginous Correspondent.

The following from a facetious correspondent of the Sandusky *Register*, who writes to that paper from the oil region in Trumbull county, Ohio, is about as slippery a correspondence as we have seen lately:—

"I arrived here at a very late hour last night, on an oil train, and may as well have come on *train oil*, as we were sixteen hours behind time. All the trains were behind time, I learn, owing to the accumulation of oil on the track at this end of the road. The oil fries out of the ground and lubricates the rails for a great distance. We shouldn't arrived here at all, if the passengers hadn't got out and sprinkled the track with cigar ashes. I slipped out of bed—nobody 'arises' here; we all *slip* into bed, and *slip* out—at an early hour this morning, and began my investigations. I found a section embracing fourteen thousand acres of land, chuck full of oil springs. Drilling is unnecessary here, as the oil boils up in springs, sometimes to the height of twenty-five feet, and is caught in tin pails as it comes down. On a hot day, I am told, it is no unusual thing to see the women frying doughnuts in these jets of oil.—The balls of dough are dropped into the jets, where they are tossed about like corks in a fountain, until they are fried by the heat of the sun. The only species of tree which abounds here is the *slippery* elm. These trees are so slippery a squirrel can't climb them without dipping his paws in Spalding's Prepared Glue, a small bottle of which he always carries suspended about his neck.—There are a few maple trees here, but no sugar is made, as nothing but oil runs out when they are tapped. There is one considerable sized creek running through Trumbull county which is all oil. It was discovered a short time ago in a singular manner. Three boys went in to bathe, and when they came out were so greasy that they couldn't stay in their clothes. As fast as they slipped them on they would slip off again, and one of the lads, in a heedless moment, narrowly escaped slipping out of his skin. On reaching home, their parents, being exceedingly frugal, wrung them out and extracted *fourteen gallons of pure oil from the three boys!*

A Melancholy Sight---A Wreck.

Passing along the street our eye fell on a man sitting in front of a groggery. His countenance seemed familiar, and we turned toward him for a moment, but seeing who he was, we instinctively turned away, in the hope that we might spare his feelings. This person we often met a few years ago. He was then a young man in active business, with fine prospects ahead. He was a member of the church, and, so far as we could judge, his way was open to usefulness and honor. But alas! how is he fallen! "How is the gold become dim! How is the most fine gold changed!" We saw him, who might have sat among the elders of the land, a poor, stupified, besotted drunkard. His face was covered with those signals of distress that proclaim a ship-wreck of all character and happiness—a ship-wreck infinitely more sad to behold than when one stands on the beach to witness a majestic vessel, laden with the wealth of India or China, dashed into pieces upon the rocks. We could have wept at the sight. How mournful the fact, that proud and noble Philadelphia can furnish hundreds, aye thousands of such spectacles!

How was this destruction wrought? How was this temple, that might have resounded with the praises of God, defaced and polluted? All our readers can answer the question in a general way. No doubt he became a drunkard by degrees. Perhaps only an occasional glass was first taken for the sake of good fellowship; perhaps it was at the request of some fair friend who called him lover. Little by little it grew upon him. As a sermon or the sight of a drunkard suggested to him his danger, he was wont to persuade himself that he could quit whenever he chose. But insensibly the *habit* was formed, which, like a boa-constricter, now holds him within its resistless coil. While yet a moderate drinker, he forged the chain that now binds him down to the earth—a chain that he strives, in vain, to break. Jeremiah alludes in strong language to the tremendous power of evil habits—"Can the Ethiopean change his skin or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good who are *accustomed* to do evil."

Have we the ear of any one who indulges his appetite for strong drink a *little?* Let us ask him to pause at once. Now is the time, while the maelstrom is afar off. If you wait until you are once within its vortex you will certainly be swallowed up unless by a sort of miracle you escape. Had this poor man stopped in time—rather had he never begun—he might have been a leading man in his calling, esteemed by all, useful and happy. As it is, he is clothed with shame and feeds on sorrow—

Unfit for earth, undoomed for Heaven;
Darkness above, despair beneath.

Young man, what are your habits? Do you tamper with the cup? Do you feel and desire for it? Do you allow yourself to go to the bar of the fashionable saloon or associate with those who do? Be assured you are in danger. Why not stand on the safe ground as to this most alarming wide-spread sin?—Remember that, as he who goes not upon the water cannot be drowned, so he who totally abstains from intoxicating drinks as a beverage cannot live the drunkard's life nor die the drunkard's death. "Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright."

For the Farmer.

Origin of Fruits, etc.

We find the following in an address, delivered by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, before the Plymouth Agricultural Society:

It is the glory of your noble art, that it possesses almost creative powers.

Not only has every seed been made to produce "after its kind," but also to yield still other kinds; not indeed new species, but varieties so improved that they cannot by all the skill of science be identified with the wild plants from which they originated. Who can point out the native or original wild grasses, from which our cereal grains have been produced? Botanists have suggested that they must have had such origins, but they have not been able to identify the particular species of grasses from which wheat, barley, rye and oats, have been derived.

Our large, plump, juicy, and mellow apples, are all said to have originated from the bitter and sour wild crab apple, which differs so much from them that it is difficult for us to conceive how those rich fruits were derived from so humble an origin.

From an insignificant and almost tasteless wild fruit, originated all our numerous varieties of delicious pears.

Our large, plump, and luscious peach, would blush at seeing its dry, withered and bitter father; and our juicy plums would be slow (*sloe*)* to recognise theirs. The apricot and nectarine cannot boast of the excellence of their ancestors. The apricot is said to be a variety of the peach.

From nauseous and poison weeds have many of our garden vegetables sprung. The tender and juicy asparagus is supposed to have been, originally, a bitter and disagreeable plant, growing upon the sandy shores of the sea. The cabbage, with its head full of tender and highly nutritious leaves, was originally a weed growing in meadows by the sea shore, and the delicate cauliflower has no better parentage.

Our mealy potato belongs to the same family with the deadly nightshade, and in its wild state, was an insignificant plant, with little tubers not worth digging from the earth, or of eating when they were dug.

The onion was a nauseous shore plant, growing in the sand like its relation the medicinal squills.

Parsnips, turnips, and carrots, in their wild state, were also strong, unpalatable roots, unfit for food.

From small beginnings came our plump, cereal grains, our rich, juicy, and delicious fruits, our nutritious esculents, and savory garden vegetables.

Who, as it were, created wheat, barley and rye, or first put the wild fruits and vegetables in the way of improvement, we may never know.

The ancients ascribed these creations to mythological deities, and thus did the farmers injustice, unless indeed they meant by their fables to defy them, and exalt their labors.

* * * * *

I would suggest to you that it is highly probable that the wild rice of the lakes and rivers in the north-western portions of the United States, which is a highly nutritious grain and very prolific, now feeding myriads of wild geese, ducks, pigeons and other birds, and supplying winter food to the Indian hunter, might be advantageously introduced into our flowed meadows, and be improved by cultivation. The wild sea-kale has been successfully cultivated in Europe, and is now extensively used for food.

* * * * *

Progress is a law of nature. From the earliest dawn of creation, there has been a constant series of improvements in progress. Geology reveals that the lower order of sensitive beings gave way to those of a higher grade, until the last term of physical creation was attained in the creation of man, whose improvement, as a rational creature, and an immortal soul, is still destined to be onward and upward.

*The common plum is said to have been derived from the sloe. The nectarine is considered by some botanists as a distinct species; but there can be no doubt on this point, as the peach itself is nothing more than an improved or fleshy almond which bears a similar relation to the peach and nectarine, as the crab does to the apple, and the sloe to the plum.

A Foreigner, who had mixed among many nations, was asked if he had observed any particular quality in our species that might be considered universal. He replied, "Me tink dat all men love lazy.

Tarring Seed Corn.—Writing to the *New England Farmer*, R. Mansfield thus speaks of the benefit of tarring seed corn, a process frequently recommended:

"Tar applied to seed corn before it is planted, certainly will prevent the crows destroying it. For more than forty years I have not been able to detect a single failure, wherever it was done correctly. Not one person in ten would probably be successful in their first endeavor in tarring corn; to be known, the operation must be seen. One man dare not use boiling water, so he fails; another destroys the vitality of the kernel by too great a degree of heat long continued. I have known parts of fields destroyed by poisonous manures, when this single fact was overlooked, and tar, or the birds, was erroneously supposed to be the cause. Could some president of an agricultural society, or some pattern farmer be induced to try the experiment of tarring seed corn, I doubt not that in less than ten years scarecrows would be among the missing."

The editor of the *Farmer* adds the proper mode of tarring as follows: "Our neighbors practice in this way; they fill a pail half-full of boiling water, add about half a pint of common tar—coal tar is just as good—stir it until the tar is melted and thoroughly mingled with the water, then add the corn, stirring it well for about ten minutes; or until it is completely covered with the tar. Take the corn out and roll it in plaster or fine ashes, and the process is completed."

Another Mode.—R. A. Dawson, in the same paper tells "how to prevent crows from pulling up corn" in this wise: "Take two ounces of nitre to a peck of corn; dissolve the nitre in half the quantity of boiling water wanted to cover the corn, then add as much beef brine, and soak the corn from twelve to twenty-four hours, then roll in plaster or ashes. I have followed this plan for more than five years, and have suffered no loss from crows."

The Crow.—In an article on winter birds, we have this defence in the *Atlantic Monthly*:

"He consumes in the course of the year vast quantities of grubs, worms, and noxious vermin; he is a valuable scavenger, and clears the land of offensive masses of deceased animal substances; he hunts the grain fields, and pulls out and devours the under-ground caterpillars, whenever he perceives the signs of their operations, as evinced by the wilted stalks; he destroys mice, young rats, lizards, and the serpent; lastly, he is a volunteer sentinel about the farm, and drives the hawk from its enclosure, thus preventing greater mischief than that of which he himself is guilty. It is chiefly during seed time and harvest that the depredations of the crow are committed; during the remainder of the year we witness only his services, and so highly are these services appreciated by those who have written of birds that I cannot name an ornithologists who does not plead in his behalf."

Horn-Ail.—Dr. Dadd, in his late excellent work on the Disease of Cattle, treats with great severity the common opinion that nearly every disease which attacks cattle is the "horn-ail," or "hollow horn," or else "tail-ail"—the coldness or heat which these parts exhibit when the animal is sick, being only symptoms. We lately had a valuable cow taken sick, and kind neighbors directed the horns to be bored, the tail to be *shortened-in*, &c. We suspected the trouble to arise from accidentally eating too much grain, producing indigestion, and attendant evils, and accordingly administered half a pint of freshly pounded, fresh charcoal mixed with a quart of water, and poured down the animal's throat by means of a junk bottle. This is one of the best, most efficient safe and certain remedies we ever used for such diseases. It can scarcely in any case do injury. In the present instance the hollow horn and tail-ail were soon cured.—*Country Gentleman.*

Profits of Sheep Raising.—J. W. Worchester, of Pittsfield, Lorain county, Ohio, gives the following statement, showing how wool-growing pays those who manage it as it should be. "Last season I clipped 250 sheep; the wool sold for $552. I have sold within the year 74 sheep, which is equal to the number of lambs raised, for $814, making $1366. My sheep are of the Spanish Merino breed, and mostly ewes; a few bucks and wethers. I have kept sheep for the last twenty years, and consider it the most profitable business a farmer can engage in." Samuel Toms, of Elyria, Ohio, says, "I keep on my farm 80 sheep: my sale of wool amounting to $105; sold 10 fat sheep, $90; fifteen ewes, one ram, $310; three ewe lambs, one ram, $104: premiums at National State and County Fairs, $410. I have now on hand 80 sheep—my flock is of the pure South-Down and Leicestershire breeds mostly South-downs."

Soil for Potting.—Do not neglect to get enough of this together before frost comes, to last all winter. The complicated compost heaps some writers are fond of expatiating on, are all a myth and worse, for many of the *keaps* would not grow a weed hardly. If you can get good maiden loam from an old pasture, cut two or three inches deep only, laid together long enough to rot the sod, and a quantity of the soil from the wools—that which has quite a sandy nature, gray rather than black is best—you have then the main ingredients for all ordinary plant growing.—A few might require the loam to be nearer approaching to clay than others; otherwise it is the best base for a compost heap that can be obtained. Decayed leaves from the garden can be substituted for the soil from the woods, if the latter cannot be obtained, but the former is the *healthier* of the two.—*Edgar Sanders.*

Preserving Hams Through Summer.—Make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams; after the hams are well smoked, place them in the bags; then get the best kind of sweet, well-made hay, cut it with your hands press it well around the hams in the bag; tie the bags with good strings, put on a card of the year to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will hang five years, and will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine flavor to the hams.—The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in.—*South. Farmer.*

A Cat Hint.—When a cat is seen to catch a chicken, tie it round her neck, and make her wear it two or three days. Fasten it securely, for she will make incredible efforts to get rid of it. Be firm for that time, and the cat is cured—she will never again desire to touch a bird. This is what we do with our own cats, and what we recommend to our neighbors; and when they try the experiment, they and their pets are secure from reproach and danger henceforth. Try it.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $350 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

[Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention.]

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ New Publications.
☞ Mooresville Collegiate Institute.
☞ Blinds and Shades, by B. J. Williams.
☞ The world renowned pianos, by C. Meyer.
☞ Notice to School Directors, by Albert Owen.
☞ Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, by R. Allison Miller, Agent.
☞ James A. Brown has just received another splendid stock of Hardware.
☞ Call at Lewis' cheap Book, Stationery & Music Store, if you want any of the latest publications of the day, also, the latest styles and fashions of window blinds, shades, tassels, fixtures, &c.

The Presidency.

With but very few exceptions, the Democratic press of Pennsylvania are *now* favoring the nomination of the Little Giant of Illinois. Indeed the whole country, North and South, East and West, raises a shout for Douglas, that cannot be disregarded by the representatives of the party. Upon the action of the Charleston Convention, the *Carlisle Democrat* truly remarks, depends the success of the Democratic party in November next. If the delegates who have been selected from the different States will come together in a fraternal spirit, determined to act for the party at large, and not merely for the purpose of advancing the interests of particular individuals, we have no fears for the result, and that this will be the case we have every reason to believe. Should such a feeling animate the convention, then, we think, there can be no difficulty in naming the man to fill the highest office known to our laws. The popular expression on this subject has for some time past, and still is, so decided that no man unless he is wilfully blind, can misunderstand it. Town after Town, County after County, and State after State, have declared so emphatically in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, that to set aside, without good and substantial reasons, the will of the people thus clearly expressed, would to us, seem like madness.

We are well aware that there are to be found in all parties, men who act upon the "rule or ruin principle," and the Democratic party is no exception, but we believe this class is in a hopeless minority, and will be comparatively harmless. Stephen A. Douglas can carry more States and secure more electoral votes than any other man now before the people, and we believe too, that this is the sentiment of a majority of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and if so, why should they hesitate to place him in nomination. That there are many other excellent men who could be elected, we do not for a moment doubt, but with Douglas the victory would be doubly sure. He has more elements of strength than any other man named, and with him success would be comparatively easy.

☞ We have been requested by our representative, Mr. Africa, to state that a general bill relative to unadjusted claims on the main line of the public works has been passed and approved by the Governor. All claims presented will, in pursuance of said bill, be examined by the Auditor General, Attorney General and State Treasurer, who are required to report their opinion of the validity of the same to the next Legislature. The authority granted these officers by this bill, will expire by limitation one year hence, so that all persons interested should act promptly.

HON. WM. MONTGOMERY.—We have received the great speech of this gentleman, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 29th, in reply to Mr. Curry, of Alabama, on Popular Sovereignty, as avowed by Judge Douglas. Mr. M. is Representative from the 20th Congressional District of this State. He is a giant in frame and intellect, and stands in the front ranks of Douglas' warmest and most influential friends. His speech is of too great a length for our columns at this time.

A CLEAR MAJORITY!—Judge Douglas has now a clear majority of the Delegates to the Charleston Convention. He has, also, carried a majority of the States. Yet we hear the Office-holders of the Federal Government, the Southern Disunionists and a few effete, "played out" Senators say he *must not* be nominated. Now they *may* succeed in defeating him, but if they do, we would not give the ink we have wasted in penning this article for the chances of the nominee made by such influences.—*State Sentinel.*

—The Connecticut election resulted in the re-election of Buckingham for Governor, by 571 majority. The Senate and House are both Republican. Two years ago, the Republicans carried the State by over 2000 majority.

—The Rhode Island contest resulted in the election of Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a handsome majority. The Republican majority last year was over five thousand. Sprague was also supported by the Americans and conservative Republicans.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott, lately elected Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has also been elected a Director of the new Board of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in place of Mr. Edgar J. Thompson, resigned. Gen. Geo. W. Cass has been elected President of the Company. The Chicago *Times* in an article upon the new prospects of the road, makes the following remarks:

The accession of Thomas A. Scott is the only one that could replace the name of Mr. Thompson among the directors. He is a fit associate for George W. Cass, and a worthy successor of the late president. His counsels cannot be otherwise than of great value to the stockholders. The resignation of Mr. Thompson would be otherwise greatly regretted. The services of that gentleman have been so valuable, and have contributed so largely to the present proud position of the road, notwithstanding her embarrassments, that the loss of them entirely could not but operate to the pecuniary disadvantage of the company.—Represented, however, as he will be, by one of the first railroad men in the country, in the person of Mr. Scott, the effects of his withdrawal will not be experienced.

General Cass is too well known to need any further reference than the announcement of his name. His comprehensive business knowledge, and his untiring energy, coupled with an unbounded popularity, will render him all sufficient in the position he has been called to sustain.

—The Sunbury and Erie bill, which was so long debated in our State Legislature, passed in the following form:—The bill stays proceeding, under the mortgage of the State, for the sale of the road, for non-payment of interest, until February, 1862, and authorizes the company to issue scrip to the amount of $600,000, to pay debts contracted for labor and materials between the first of August last and the first of April. This scrip is to be a lien upon the road, and to take precedence of the State mortgage. The friends of the road say that the work upon it will not be suspended during this year, but will be pushed forward to immediate completion.

The Charleston Convention---Prospects of Judge Douglas.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

It is generally understood that the committee which meets here on the 5th will not take the responsibility of changing the place of meeting of the Democratic Convention from Charleston. They do not, however, doubt their power to do so, but consider it inexpedient, in view of the arrangements already concluded, and in the absence of any general expression of opinion in favor of the change from the Southern delegates. The meeting on the 5th will, therefore, be unimportant.

Whilst the prominent position of Judge Douglas before the Convention naturally singles him out as the object of attack on the part of the friends of all the other less conspicuous candidates, his friends claim that the violence of these assaults simply proves his strength. The expression of opinion against Douglas, on the part of the ultra Southern members of Congress is less important, when it is remembered that it is the practice of the Southern States not to elect members of Congress delegates. The dictation of members, therefore, is not calculated to have any weight with the delegates, who regard themselves as occupying an independent position, and in many instances are the rivals of the sitting members for re-election to Congress. The delegates who have visited this city do not partake of the bitter hostility towards Douglas which the other Southern members exhibit. On the contrary, nearly all of them express the conviction that if Douglas' friends are true to him the South will yield. In the meantime, North Carolina and Georgia will probably go for him from the first.

The great fight in the Convention will be upon the platform. Whilst it is conceded that the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, should be re-affirmed, Douglas' friends will insist that if this is done it must be viewed as a concession to him. They say that the opposition to Douglas is based upon the fact that he does not consider that a Congressional slave code is constitutional for the Territories, and that the constitutional power of Territorial Legislatures over the regulation of slavery, as all other property, is a judicial question. If, because he holds these views, he is to be struck down, they will insist that the platform shall contain a clear and direct exposition of the views of his opponents—slave code and all. If not, then they hold he stands as well before the South as any of his rivals.

It is clear that not a single Northern State could be carried on a platform insisting upon the all-prevading existence of slavery as a natural institution, which requires positive enactment to forbid it, and which, spreading to the North Pole of our Territories, extended so far, must continue, no matter what the wishes of the people of those Territories, so long as they are Territories. Add to this, also, the plank of a Congressional slave code—the logical and proper conclusion insisted upon by Southern men.

The mere question of the Presidency, it is contended, is of little importance compared to the consideration, that unless some of the Northern States are carried next November, the Democratic party will find itself, for the first time, in a minority in both houses of Congress. Open and avowed secessionists and disunionists would be delighted with such a position of affairs, which would give the South a material cause for a secession movement; but the cooler and reflecting men, both of the South and North, are alarmed at the prospect, and will hesitate ere they permit a mere personal hatred to Douglas to force them into a position where a Northern and a Southern Confederacy becomes almost a foregone conclusion.

The Northern States now represented in the Senate by Democrats, are Oregon, California, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Minnesota, and Ohio. Of these, Ohio has already elected a Republican in Pugh's place; Pennsylvania elects next winter in Bigler's place; Indiana elects in place of the sitting Senators, whose terms expire in 1861 and 1863; New Jersey elects one; Minnesota one, and Oregon two. Add to these two Republicans from Kansas, and we find that unless the Democrats carry some of the Northern States next fall, the only Northern States which will be represented by Democrats in the Senate will be, Illinois one, and California one—in all, two Democrats from the Northern States, thus giving the Republicans a majority in the Senate as well as the House. If this is to be the result of the next election, the success of the Democratic nominee, unless he carry Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, would in fact be a defeat—his victory would turn to dust and ashes on his lips, whilst the Republicans would have him tied down as securely in both houses as ever Gulliver was by the Lilliputians in Swift's authentic narrative.

The statements that in any event, on the adoption of any platform, however obnoxious, Douglas will refuse to abide by the decision of the Convention, is false. He openly avows his determination to support the nominee, no matter who he may be; reserving to himself the same right exercised last Presidential election by Southern men of objecting to any portion of the platform he may not acquiesce in. At the last election many Southern States protested against the Pacific Railroad plank of the platform, but supported the nominee notwithstanding. Precisely such will be Judge Douglas' course, and all speculations to the contrary are mere waste of time. He would accept of a nomination from no other party or set of men than the regularly organized Democratic party to which he has always belonged, and to aid in building up and sustaining which he has devoted his whole brilliant public career, from the time when, as the eloquent champion of General Jackson, he received the thanks of that illustrious man, down to the present moment, when he is engaged as eloquently and as courageously in battling for principles which will enable the Democracy of the country to maintain their position as a national party, instead of, by the introduction of sectional doctrines and personal animosities, making it a mere geographical party, defeated, despised and soon to be obliterated. If, on the contrary, it is conceded that this Territorial question is a judicial and not a legislative subject; if the Democracy of 1860 are content to fight the battle upon the principles of 1856, the prospect will be far different. The Democracy of the North can successfully resist Seward and his irrepressible conflict. Abolitionism in all its phases will be vanquished. The contest now is to defeat the odious doctrine of Seward and Helper, and it is, therefore, no time for the South to trifle with its safety and its interests, by striking down the Democracy of the North, who alone can stem the flood. Douglas may be defeated, but with him closes the hope of the Democracy in the North. They will continue to struggle, but they will lose both the Senate and the House, and the "irrepressible conflict" will triumph.

Local Acts.

The following Acts were passed by both Houses and approved by the Governor. The first is of great importance to farmers and gardeners. The second is of equal importance to tax-payers; and the third, when the Hotel is finished, will be remembered with lively satisfaction:

AN ACT to protect fruit, et cetera, and punish trespass in the counties of Huntingdon, Washington, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Lycoming and Delaware:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the wilful taking and carrying away of fruit, vegetables, plants, fruit or ornamental trees, vines or shrubs, in the counties of Huntingdon, Washington, Allegheny, Berks, Lancaster, Lycoming and Delaware, whether attached to the soil or not, shall be deemed, and the same is hereby declared a misdemeanor, and may be prosecuted and punished as such under the laws of this Commonwealth, and on conviction thereof in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of said counties, shall be fined, not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding sixty days; such fine or penalty to be appropriated as provided in the second section of this act.

SEC. 2. That any person or persons who shall wilfully enter, or break down, through, or over any orchard, garden or yard-fence, hot-bed, or green house, or who shall wrongfully club, stone, cut, break, bark, or otherwise mutilate or damage any nut, fruit, or ornamental tree, shrub, bush, plant or vine, trellis, arbor, hot-bed, hot or green house, or who shall wilfully trespass upon, walk over, beat down, trample, or in anywise injure any grain, grass, vines, vegetables, or other growing crop, shall, and may, on conviction thereof, before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace, or in any Court of law in said county, have judgment against him, her, or them, in a sum not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, with costs of suit, one half the damage or penalty to go to the use of the informer, the other half of the damage or penalty to the occupant or owner of the premises on which the said trespass shall or may be committed; and, in default of payment of said fine or judgment, with costs of suit, the party convicted may and shall be committed to the jail of said county, for not less than twenty, nor more than sixty days; said complaint or action to be in the name of the Commonwealth, and the testimony of the owner or occupant of the premises shall be admitted as evidence to prove the trespass and damage sustained: *Provided*, That when the owner of the premises shall become the informant, then one-half of the penalty shall be appropriated to the school fund of the district in which the trespass was committed.

AN ACT to correct a clerical mistake in the amount of certain property assessed for State taxes in the county of Huntingdon.

WHEREAS, The board of revenue commissioners in their certified report for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, have, through mistake, charged the county of Huntingdon with an amount of property, subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar of five millions nine hundred and five thousand and six dollars,

AND WHEREAS, The true amount of the above described property, according to the assessment thereof, was only five millions, one hundred and eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

Therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That in the adjustment and payment of the said taxes, the sum of five millions, one hundred and eight thousand, four hundred and ninety-six dollars shall be taken and considered as the true amount of property, subject to a tax of three mills on the dollar, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and two and a-half mills on the dollar, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, assessed in and payable by the said county of Huntingdon.

AN ACT to incorporate the Oneida Hotel Company of the borough of Huntingdon.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That Graffus Miller, Hays Hamilton, Benjamin F. Patton, Jacob Cresswell, John S. Miller, Benjamin E. McMurtrie, William Porris, junior, John Scott, John J. Lawrence, H. G. Fisher, William B. Zeigler, Levi Evans, John A. Doyle, Alexander Port, John R. Hunter, and David Caldwell, and their associates and all persons who may become the holders of the stock hereinafter mentioned, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be constituted a body politic or corporate, by the style of the Oneida hotel company, to have perpetual succession, to be capable in law of suing and being sued, to have a common seal the same to alter and renew at pleasure and to have, hold, receive, enjoy and take, either by absolute conveyance in fee simple, or upon ground rent and in case of a conveyance upon ground rent, with power to execute the necessary covenant for the securing the payment thereof, such real estate as may be necessary and proper for the construction of a hotel in the borough of Huntingdon, with such supplementary buildings as may be adapted to, and form part of the general plan and design thereof, for the accommodation and use of any parties who may be desirous of renting and occupying the same, and the said real estate or any part thereof, when, in the opinion of the said corporation, it may be proper so to do, to sell and convey, to any person or persons, who may be desirous of purchasing the same. *Provided, however,* That if the said company, or their lessees, with their knowledge shall knowingly permit any intoxication or gambling, in their said house, the privileges hereby granted shall cease, and that the said company shall not themselves engage in the business of hotel keeping.

SECTION 2. That the capital stock of said corporation, shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each, and that it shall be held as personal property, and as such be transferred, under such regulations as the corporation shall deem convenient.

SECTION 3. That a general meeting of the corporators shall be annually held on the first Monday of January, for the election of five managers, and the transaction of other business; but if such meeting or election shall not then take place, the corporation shall not for that reason be dissolved, but such meeting or election shall take place as soon thereafter as may be one week's public notice thereof, being first given in at least two newspapers in the borough of Huntingdon.

SECTION 4. That the election of managers shall be by ballot from among the corporators and that in the enactment of by-laws for the government of the corporation and its officers, and in the decision of all questions whether of election of officers or disfranchisement of corporators, either because of their delinquency in paying for the amount of stock by them purchased of the corporation, or for other causes, and on all questions at the meetings of the corporation the corporators present either in person or by proxy, shall severally vote once for each share of stock held by them.

SECTION 5. That the managers shall continue in office until their successors be elected; shall elect a president from among themselves; shall supply vacancies in their number, whether occasioned by death, resignation or refusal to act, and shall have entire control of the affairs and interests of the company, except so far as may be otherwise provided by the corporators three; members shall constitute a quorum at these meetings.

SECTION 6. That until other officers shall be duly elected, the persons named in the first section of this act shall be held by the managers of the said corporation, and shall have power and authority as such.

SECTION 7. That if at any time hereafter it shall appear to the said corporators, to be necessary in order to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act, to increase the capital stock of the said corporation, they shall have power so to do. *Provided,* That the capital stock of the said corporation shall not be increased, so as to exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

SECTION 8. That the said corporation shall have authority to let, or lease any portion of the building erected in pursuance of the authority granted by this act, for stores or other places of business.

SECTION 9. That if the said corporation shall at any time hereafter, misuse, or abuse any of the chartered privileges hereby granted, the Legislature may at any time resume all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, and franchises hereby granted to the said company.

SECTION 10. That the stockholders of said company shall be severally liable in their individual capacities and estates, for all the debts due to the mechanics, workmen and laborers employed by said company, and for materials furnished to said company to be sued for and collected as is provided in the twelfth thirteenth and fourteenth sections of an act incorporating the Lockawanna iron and coal company, approved April fifth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

How They Hate and Fear Him.

So says the Nashville *Patriot*, (American,) speaking of the Republicans and Judge Douglas. The *Patriot* is for Bell, of Tennessee, for President; but it cannot be blind to the fact that Douglas is the lion in the way of the Republicans, who want to secure the National Spoils. They fear no other candidate. They know that Douglas can command more votes, and has a stronger hold on the hearts of the people than any Democrat who has been named for the Presidency. They, therefore, want him out of the way. The *Patriot* thus speaks of the fears betrayed by the Republicans:

"Whatever may be said of the merits of Judge Douglas, it is manifest that the Republicans regard him as the most dangerous candidate the Democracy can place in the field for the Presidency. There is not a Republican journal or speaker in the country that does not betray the fears of the party by constantly deprecating his ability and professing a belief that he has not the least chance for Charleston nomination, and could not be elected, if he could get the indorsement of his party. If his chances for the nomination were as contemptible as they allege, and his strength as a candidate so inconsiderable, they would scarcely deign to notice him. But they feel that he is the most formidable of all the Democratic aspirants to the Presidency, and hence their constant and unflagging efforts to kill him off by underrating him. His canvass in Illinois against the combined opposition of the Administration, with all its patronage and power, and the Republicans, proved him to be a man of vast intellectual resources, wonderful energy and most powerful among the masses. That canvass, we are constrained to admit, however much we may dislike and condemn the principles of Mr. Douglas, stands without a rival—nothing equal to it has ever occurred in the political history of this country, and we doubt if the like will ever be seen again. It has so impressed the minds of the Republicans that they hate the "Little Giant" as they hate no other public man, and deem it their duty to omit no opportunity to undermine his power. Recently, in the Senate, he responded to the speech of Mr. Seward, and with the skill of a practiced surgeon, dissected it and exposed the imposture by which the arch agitator had given a form of beauty and grace to the brutal and bloody doctrines of the Rochester Manifesto. It was an unstudied effort, but it was none the less effective for that. It was the work of a master mind. The Republicans withered under it. They saw in it the revived power and prestige of the "Little Giant" when he was in the full tide of favor with his party, and they shrunk aghast. But, having recovered from the shock of the moment, they opened upon him the floodgates of detraction and calumny. All over the North the great and the little organs are striving by such means to counteract the effects of that speech. How they hate and fear him,"

From Washington.

PRESIDENTIAL ITEMS.

[Special Despatches to "The Press," April 8.]

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, arrived in this city last night, *en route* for Charleston. He was accompanied by several of the Illinois delegation. Col. Richardson is the leading Douglas delegate of the North-west, and is full of hope.

The contest between the friends of Breckinridge and Guthrie, at Charleston will be extremely animated.

Leading Democrats from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other of the North-western States, declare that Douglas is the only Democrat who can carry that section in November. If he is not nominated at Charleston, they say that the whole North-west, and probably Missouri will be lost.

The opponents of Gov. Seward in the Republican party insist that the result of the election in Connecticut and Rhode Island may be regarded as evidence that he is not an available candidate for President, while his friends are equally confident that should the nomination of Douglas be defeated, Mr. Seward can easily be elected.

Gen. Thomas Ford, lately elected printer of the House by the Republicans, has announced himself in favor of Douglas.

The letter of Hon. Wm. H. Dimmick, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the nomination of Douglas, has made a great impression. Mr. Dimmick is one of the only two Lecompton men re-elected from Pennsylvania, and representing, as he does, the Tenth Legion, his declaration will have great weight, showing that notwithstanding he agreed with the Administration upon Lecompton, he feels with the masses of the people of his district.

The "Young America" of the Republican party, Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, is rapidly looming up, and has more attached personal friends in his own organization than any other man, after Governor Seward and General Cameron.

I repeat my former dispatch, that Mr. Buchanan is unquestionably for General Joe Lane, of Oregon.

Another Important Reason Why Judge Douglas Should be Nominated.

Under the apportionment for representatives in Congress to be made next winter, on the basis of the census of 1860, the north-eastern States will lose largely from their present representation, while the north-western States will gain vastly. Indeed, it must be evident to every well informed mind that, under the new apportionment, the great north-west will hold the controlling power in the House of Representatives. This fall's election will, beyond question, fix the political character of this whole region, either for or against the Democracy, for years to come. If Judge Douglas should be made the nominee at Charleston, the Democratic party will sweep every State north-west of the river Ohio, just as certainly as that November's sun shall rise; and that, too, with such a rush of enthusiasm and with such a gush of glory as never before marked the history of the Republic. Thenceforth the great north-west will be as true to Democracy as the needle is to the pole. But without the nomination of Judge Douglas, we have no encouragements to hold out. The Democratic party in this section of the confederacy will fight to the last, whether our favorite be the standard bearer or not, even if it be with the certainty of defeat; but if the National Convention shall over-look this most important field, at the present crisis, and turn a deaf ear to the prospects of the party and the hopes of the Union, the blame of whatever result may follow, if blame there shall be, must be laid to those to whom it will belong—not at the doors of the north-western Democracy. Our duty will be performed both at Charleston and at the polls.

The South can have no hope of her constitutional rights, nor can the Union have any dependence, save in the ascendency of the Democratic party. How suicidal, how unpatriotic, then, must be the policy that will overlook the future of the party and of the Union, merely for the temporary triumph of an abstraction, if not of a faction! Secure the north-west, and you fix the permanent ascendency of the Democratic part in both houses of Congress. Nominate Judge Douglas and you secure the north-west.

This is a point that has been greatly neglected by the Democratic press. We hope they will lose no time in bringing it to the notice of the party.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Singular Affair.

The town of York has been the scene of considerable excitement lately, on account of a remarkable occurrence which transpired there, and which, we believe, is without a precedent in the annals of that or any other community. The facts, as we get them from the York papers, are as follows:

It seems that during the week before last, a young man named Frederick Schiding was taken dangerously ill from the effects, we understand, of too much liquor. The physician in attendance prescribed nine pills, each of which contained two grains of opium, and one of which was to be administered every half hour. The mother of the young man, however, ignorantly gave him all the pills at one time, the consequence of which was that the patient, on Sunday evening, fell into a deep stupor, from which he could not be aroused, and which proved to be "the sleep that knows no waking." Although no sign of breathing, nor any pulsation of the heart could be discovered, yet the body possessed a life-like warmth, and any friction upon it caused a redness similar to that in a living person.

The body remained in this condition until Tuesday evening, when, the time for burial having arrived, the coffin having been provided, and the spectators being assembled, the relatives thought a funeral must needs ensue. So, accordingly, the procession was formed and moving towards the Lutheran burying ground in Duke street, where the funeral ceremonies were gone through with, the coffin was lowered into the grave, and the procession returned. The undertaker, however, fearing lest the body might come to life, would not permit the coffin lid to be fastened down, and the sexton, for the same reason, placed a stick between the coffin and lid, to allow the entrance of fresh air, and did not throw any ground into the grave, but left the coffin uncovered. After the body had lain in the grave several hours, the relatives came to the conclusion to take the body home again, and accordingly it was removed that evening to the residence of the parents in the neighborhood of the fair grounds, where it lay for nearly a week in the condition above described. During the latter part of the week, however, the parents, from certain signs, became convinced that their son was really dead, and on Sunday the body was again conveyed to the grave-yard and properly buried.

Arrival Extraordinary of Runaway Slaves.

[From the New Orleans Delta, March 26th.]

Yesterday at about noon a gang of thirty-four plantation slaves, all men, marched into the city, by way of Jackson Railroad, and came down to Commercial Place, to look for a lawyer, as they said, to put them in the way of finding out who their master was!—Whilst standing in a gang on the alley, the police came along, and finding they were not under anybody's control, arrested them and lodged them in the First District lock-up.

The negroes came from the Oak Grove plantation, in St. James parish, fifty miles above the city. Their story is a singular one. The plantation belongs to the estate of James H. Shepherd, deceased, and is held by a number of heirs. The negroes say that for five years they have not known whether they had a master or not; that lately a new overseer was put over them, and treated them cruelly without proper cause, knocking them down with clubs, and flaying them till their backs were all raw. They say they went to a young man on the plantation (one of the heirs) and asked his protection, but obtained no satisfaction; and that on this account they deserted the plantation to come to the city for legal redress. They say they left the plantation between nine and ten o'clock on Sunday, walked all day and part of the night through the woods, to avoid being intercepted, and part of the night walked on the railroad; coming down from Kenner on the track yesterday morning. They say there is another gang who left the plantation with them, and took to the woods, and that this gang will come along soon if not stopped on the way.

They deny positively that any white man ever had anything to do with them in their taking this course; that all they want is to find out who is their right master, that they can complain to him when treated as they have been by their new overseer.

They had not eaten a mouthful since leaving the plantation, and were dreadfully fatigued and hungry. When put into the lock-up they fell down in heaps and commenced snoring, whilst some, who were not so sleepy, commenced begging for a mouthful to eat.

It is said that ever since the death of their old master they have been a very unruly and insubordinate gang of negroes, requiring a hard hand to keep them in subjection. Be this as it may, their action in coming boldly to the city, instead of skulking off for good, entitles their story to some credit. The plantation is to be sold before long, and then maybe they will have the gratification of knowing who their master is.

EXECUTING A WOMAN.—Mrs. Mary Ann Bilansky was executed on Friday, the 23d ult., at St. Paul, Minnesota. Her case is strongly analogous to that of Mrs. Hartung, in several particulars. It is an unusual thing to hang a woman in this country. This is one of only two or three cases where a white woman has ever been hanged in the United States. The murder of which Mrs. Bilansky was convicted occured on the 13th of March, 1859. Mr. Bilansky, a Polander of some wealth, removed from Illinois to St. Paul in 1857, and there bought real estate, and opened a saloon. The woman who was executed last Friday arrived at St. Paul two or three years ago, from North Carolina, where it is supposed she has relatives living, but she has persistently refused to give any account of her past life, more than to say that she has friends living, who know not where she is, and from whom she evidently wished to conceal her ignominious fate. She married Bilansky in 1857, and in their family resided a man named John Walker, between whom and Mrs. Bilansky there existed an illicit intimacy, as was proved, both before and after her marriage. Mr. Bilansky died suddenly, and suspicion of foul play arose, which led to an investigation, resulting in the conviction of his wife, it being proved that she purchased arsenic, and arsenic was found in the deceased's stomach. In May last she succeeded, by means of outside aid, in escaping from jail, but was arrested some days afterward, and in December last, after repeated efforts on the part of her counsel to secure for her a new trial, the day of execution was fixed for the 23d of March. Her counsel and sympathizers then made a last desperate effort to induce the Minnesota Legislature to commute her sentence, and succeeded so far as to have a resolution passed to that effect. This was quashed by the veto of the Governor. She died protesting her innocence, but the people of St. Paul seem to be of the opinion that she was guilty of the horrid deed of which she was convicted, her motive being to get her husband out of the way, get possession of his property, and enjoy it with her paramour, Walker, whom she claimed as her nephew. —*Knickerbocker.*

KILL THEM OFF!—The best way that we have yet seen or read of, to manufacture Douglas men by scores, is thus given in a telegraph despatch from Baltimore:

All the officers and employees in the Baltimore Custom House, who voted for Douglas delegates to the Charleston Convention at the recent election in that city, have been summarily dismissed.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Our excellent friend and worthy Representative, Hon. J. Simpson Africa, returned home from Harrisburg, on Saturday evening last, looking well, but somewhat worn down by constant labor. Mr. Africa was a real working member, and was popular among all parties.

Col. Wm. Summers has opened an auction room in the building formerly occupied by F. B. Wallace, as a Grocery store, on Allegheny street.

G. Ashman Miller has received a fresh assortment of goods at his cheap Grocery and Confectionery. Call and see him.

Idlers not wanted in the *Globe* printing office. "A word to the wise, &c."

The next session of the Mooresville Collegiate Institute will commence on Tuesday 1st of May next. We are pleased to learn that the Institute is in a flourishing condition.—Mr. Wilson is an excellent Principal. See advertisement.

Our martins have returned to wake us up by the break of day with their merry chattering.

Brown's new advertisement will be found in another column. Call and see his fine assortment.

The H. & B. T. R. R. & C. C. are having Colon's old store room re-modeled for the purpose of having the office of the Company at this place removed to it.

The Opposition organized a "People's Club" in this place on Saturday night last. A. W. Benedict, Esq., was chosen President of the Club.

Now is the time to transplant trees, Vines, &c. Taylor & Cremer, Geo. A. Steel, and Jackson White, have each an assortment on hand for persons wishing to purchase.

GLEE BOOKS.—The Tip-Top Glee and Chorus Book—The Philadelphia and New York Glee Book—The Young Men's Singing Book—and Tara's Harp—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The Chistian Minstrel—The Shawm—The Cythara—The Sabbath Bell—The Jubilee—The Prebyterian Psalmodist—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A change of schedule takes place on the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Monday next.

Our ginger-cake friend wasn't in town on Monday last, but we saw two of his neighbors parading up and down the middle of the street, with both hands full of cakes, enjoying the freedom of American liberty. When last heard from, they had just finished the first dozen.

Another *celebrated* soap man held forth in front of Crouse's Hotel, in the Diamond, on Monday evening last, to a crowd of eager listeners. The *wonderful* yarns these men tell act like a magic on the people.

Two real live Yankees mounted a wagon in front of Crouse's Hotel on Monday evening, and astounded the natives with their songs and stories, and bogus jewelry. They called it a gift enterprise. We could see no gift about it for our part, as all you got was a piece of bogus jewelry for a quarter. They found plenty green enough to bite, we are sorry to say.

Professor Riley, of Rochester, N. Y., the world renowned temperance lecturer, gave two of his *stirring* lectures in this place last week.

There is a large crowd in attendance at Court. The Hotels are doing a good business. Pinched quarters pass for 25 cents.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—It is a very great mistake for a citizen doing business in Huntingdon to suppose that because he can, apparently, save a dollar in purchasing a given article in Philadelphia, that he is a gainer to the amount of that dollar. When rightly viewed, it is just the reverse. He is a loser. For his money which should have been kept at home, in circulation here, is now gone from among us, the community impoverished to just the amount he has unnecessarily sent abroad, the ability of his customers to pay him that much lessened, and his prospects of business also to that extent curtailed. It is undoubtedly a suicidal course to pursue, and the man of liberal and enlarged views will be careful never to spend a dollar abroad which can be retained at home. For even to pay a trifle more for any given article here, is better for all concerned than to send away the money out of our circulation. If all would only look at this thing in the proper manner, "times" would soon grow better here.

TRY IT.—The following is vouched for by a gentlemen who says he knows it is "all right"; "About the first of April take a few large turnips and cut out the hearts of them to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavity with earth, and plant two or three tomato seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthiest plant in each turnip, and let those that remain, stand where they will have the benefit of the sun, the plant will grow very thrifty—the decaying turnips furnishing it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in a well prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, make lath frames to keep the vines from the ground, and keep the soil well hilled up around them, and you will have a crop that will astonish the natives. The advantages consist in getting the plants started early without setting them back by transplanting."

"A PENNY SAVED IS TWO PENCE EARNED."—This is one of the truest maxims ever uttered by the immortal tamer of the fiery element of the clouds, Benjamin Franklin. It is a truism which lies at the foundation of every man's success in the business affairs of life, and one which should always be kept in view. It will render "man's journey through this vale of tears" happy and prosperous, and make him feel that independence which, under the benificent laws of our free and wholesome government, all should and can feel.—To achieve this position all should not only labor with their hands but also with their heads. They should study how to *save* as well as to *earn*. When they buy their clothing, their food, and all the necessaries of life, they should ever keep in view their own interests the main chance, and obtain the best and the cheapest, or in other words to make the most out of the money obtained by the sweat of of their brow. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" *in cash*, so that he may not be oppressed by the rich who use every devise to filch from him large profits. With money in his pocket, he can repair to the new store of William Summers, on Allegheny street, and purchase what he needs at greatly reduced prices, and in that particular carry out the nice injunction quoted above. 1t.

☞ Bills relating to Huntingdon county passed by both Houses, and signed by the Governor:

An Act to incorporate the Huntingdon and Cassville turnpike road company.

An Act to incorporate the Huntingdon and McAlevy's Fort turnpike road company.

An Act to incorporate the Oneida Hotel company, of the borough of Huntingdon.

An Act relative to the military funds of Huntingdon county.

An Act relative to the claim of Bergans and Grim.

An Act relative to the claim of John Gemmill.

An Act relative to the claim of Israel Grafius.

An Act reviving the warrant to George Rupert, a collector of taxes in Brady township, Huntingdon county.

An Act for the payment of certain claims. (A general bill including Ephraim Dallas and George Walker of Huntingdon county.)

An Act to correct a clerical mistake in the amount of certain property assessed for State taxes in the county of Huntingdon.

An Act to protect fruit and punish trespass in the counties of Huntingdon, Allegheny, etc.

An Act relative to fishing for trout in certain counties.

A bill to incorporate the Petersburg and McAlevy's Fort turnpike road company, passed the House, but was not reached in the Senate.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.—From the report of the late Board of Revenue Commissioners, we condense the following statements, relative to our county, which will be interesting to every tax-payer:

Am't of tax assessed at 2½ mills,	$11,666	01
do do do at 1 per ct.,	307	21
do do do at 2 do.,	18	00
Number of taxables,	5,728	
Rate of tax to each citizen,	2	09
Decrease of valuation by Board,	1,236,545	00
Amount shown by Co. Com. returns to the Board, for 1860,	4,999,926	00
Ag. am't fixed by present Board,	4,698,026	00
Amount of taxes on watches,	166	25
Amount of Orphans' Court sales	33,933	00
Assessed value by the Board,	31,050	00

By this statement, it will be observed, that the Revenue Board has decreased the valuation for this county, a considerable item.—The decrease made upon the 2½ mill item, amounts to $300,000. The worthy representative from this district, Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., was instrumental in procuring the desirable change in the valuation; and we agree with the *American and Journal* that for his untiring efforts and unwearying zeal to bring about the satisfactory result, he deserves the thanks and should receive the substantial token of approbation from every tax-payer in the county.

☞ The class in vocal music at McConnellstown, intend giving a concert in the church at that place, on Friday evening, April 13th, 1860. All are cordially invited to attend. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

B. M. GREENE, Teacher.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries, and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where dialogues of Books can be had.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

"Look as I blow this feather from my face,
And as the air blows it to me again,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greater gust;
Such is the lightness of you *common men*."

DEAR EDITOR:—In your last week's issue, I notice a reply to my remarks of the week before, signed "Two of the Thirty;" in which they say they did not think at the time they so boldly asserted there were sixty marriageable girls on Hill street, that it would go so readily home to the hearts of "One of the Sixty," and "One of the girls on Hill street."

Now, my dear sirs, our hearts are not so easily wounded, that a remark, the truth of which we acknowledge, should cause us any sleepless nights. We do say, however, that we were struck with astonishment, not with the young man's "boldness and impudence," nor with the assertion, but with this fact, that any young man, in this the nineteenth century, could find nothing better with which to employ his mind, than counting the number of girls who live on a street. We fear we will have to recommend a more severe discipline than either Blackstone or Coke have yet taught him. Our amazement, however, was not of the same character as was that of a certain *married* lady, who, after repeatedly asking her husband what was the matter with him, ascertained that all that ailed him was, he was only *sober*.

"One of the Thirty" says he is amazed at the low estimate of young men of Huntingdon. We do not see why he should be.—Were he to take his station (if he has not already done so,) on one of the corners of Hill or Allegheny streets for one day, and see the number of *active* and *energetic* young men who congregate there to discuss the affairs of nations, (or any marriageable lady who may pass,) his amazement would speedily vanish.

He also advises our migrating to a more marriageable clime. He appears to think that because this is Leap Year, every lady must necessarily be on the hunt for a husband. I hope the young man will not refuse us until he first has the opportunity; at least not say *no* before he is asked. As to his sour grapes, we have heard many who declared if they were sour before possessing them, that afterwards they not only grew tart with time, but added bitterness to their other qualifications.

ONE OF THE SIXTY.

DOUGLAS' POPULARITY IN NEW YORK.—The Rochester (N. Y.) *Union*, one of the most reliable and candid of our New York Democratic exchanges, in speaking of the Presidential question, says:

"That Douglas is the strongest man in this State, who has been named, nobody will venture to dispute. And that he would carry it even against Seward, there is substantial ground for believing; whilst against any body else, he would "walk over the course."

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Every family should have a bottle of these Bitters in the house.

ONE DOSE will instantly relieve a sick stomach.

ONE DOSE will cure the most distressing heartburn.

ONE DOSE will allay any agitation of the nerves.

ONE DOSE taken an hour before meals, will give a good appetite.

ONE DOSE will, in many cases, cure the most severe headache, when proceeding from a disordered stomach.

These Bitters can be obtained at any Druggist's or seller of Patent Medicines in the United States and Canadas. Price 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

BEAUTIFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas. H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of Dr. Hance's Vegetable Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

MARRIED,

In Huntingdon, April 5th, 1860, by the Rev. M. Crownover, Mr. JOHN A. GREEN to Miss REBECCA A. LOGAN, both of this county.

On Thursday, 5th inst., by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WILLIAM W. HERSHBERGER to Miss MATILDA A. CLADAUGH, both of this county.

At Petersburg, on Thursday, April 5th, by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Mr. PORTER MCGEARY, of Indiana county, to Miss MARY OLLWINE.

DIED,

On the 28th ult., ANTOINETTE VOIGT, youngest daughter of Uriah B. and Louisa M. Lewis, aged 11 months. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, April 9.—Holders of Flour are rather firmer in their views to-day; the sales include 300 bbls mixed Penna superfine at $5,75, 500 bbls Western extra at $6, and 300 bbls family at $6,25@6,37½ ₱ bbl. The trade are buying moderately within the same range of prices for superfine and extras, and $6,50@7 ₱ bbl for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are dull; the former is held at $4.25 and the latter at $3,50 ₱ bbl. Wheat—There is rather more doing, and the price of prime, white espécially, is better; some 5,000 bus. mostly prime Kentucky, having been sold at $1,65@1,70, the latter for a choice lot. Small sales of red are also reported at $1,43@1,46, as in quality. Rye is wanted at 80c. Corn is scarce, and in request with sales of 3,000 bus yellow to note at 73@73½c, mostly at the latter rate, afloat. Oats are in steady demand, and 2,000 bus sold at 44½@45c for Delaware, and 46@47c for Penna. Seeds—In Cloverseed there is not much doing for the want of stock, and good and prime lots are wanted at $,25@4,50 ₱ bus. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed, and the latter scarce.

PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE STATE.

ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE POLICY HOLDERS EVERY YEAR.

A dividend of 40 per cent. has been declared, and the undersigned is now ready to deliver scrip and pay interest to those entitled thereto.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY:—GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 42d section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1860, *being the 7th day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

ALBERT OWEN,
County Superintendent of Huntingdon County.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.-3t.

MOORESVILLE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

AT WEST BARREE, HUNTINGDON CO., PA.

The next Session of this Institution will commence May 1st, 1860. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough, including all the branches usually taught in the first class Seminaries.

Tuition for session of five months, $7½ and $12, according to the branches studied. Boarding $1.75 per week.

For further particulars, address

THOMAS WILSON, A. M., Principal.

April 11, 1860.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF

VENITIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

☞ THE LARGEST AND FINEST ☜

Assortment in the City, at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

☞ STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

April 11, 1860-2m.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.; publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—*Evening Bulletin.*

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."

Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repartory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."

Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."

Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS,

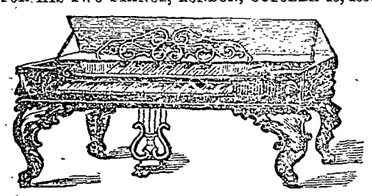
for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.



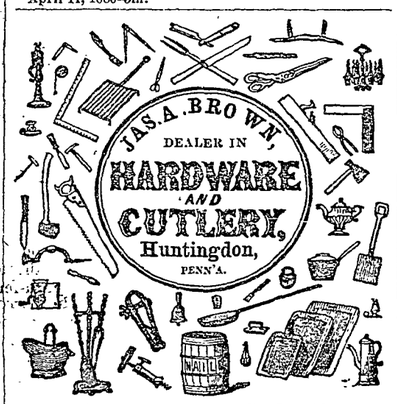
C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860-3m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860-3m. PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.—A regular meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House on Tuesday evening of the first week of April Court, (10th inst.) at 7 o'clock.

By order and in behalf of the Society.

R. MCDIVITT, } Sec'ys.
J. F. RAMEY, }

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

SPRING GOODS!!

A splendid Stock of every variety of Spring and Summer Goods are now being opened by Fisher & M'Murtrie. The public are invited to call and examine.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of JANE GOSHORN, late of Fort Wayne, State of Indiana, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GRAFFUS MILLER,
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860. *Administrator.*

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS!

SPLENDID GOODS,

ALL KINDS OF GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED

AT D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

His customers, the public generally, and the ladies in particular, are requested to call and examine his fine assortment of Goods.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS

FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

GEORGE SCHAEFER,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed from Judge Gwin's building to the room adjoining Strous' Store, in Market Square, where he will be pleased to receive orders for boots and shoes, to be manufactured of the best materials in the best workmanlike manner.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860-3t.*

PUMP MAKING.—The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860-6m.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of ARTHUR ADAMSON, deceased, late of Brady township, Huntingdon county, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are *requested to present them* properly authenticated for settlement to the subscriber.

ELIZABETH ADAMSON.
Administratrix of said dec'd, in Brady tp.

March 14, 1860.*

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.-3m.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot,*
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860-3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860-3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860-3m.*

SHIPPING FURS!

The highest *Cash* prices paid for

MINK,
COON,
RED FOX,
GREY FOX,
OTTERS,
MUSKRATS, &c., &c.,

AT WOMRATHS'

415 & 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

March 7, 1860-2m.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. MCGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of MCGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

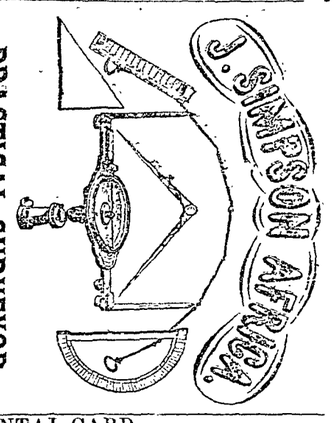
R. C. MCGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie will give a pledge to the public, that if they call on them for good bargains and cheap goods, they will not be disappointed.



DENTAL CARD.—DR. JOHN LOCKE having opened an office in Huntingdon for the purpose of practicing in the line of his profession, where he may be found the first Monday of March, (5th day,) to spend the week.

Dr. LOCKE would say to those in need of the services of a dentist that he has spared no time or expense in acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its various branches; add to this the fact that he has had fifteen years experience in actual practice, and can safely assert that he is prepared to give the best advice and render the most satisfactory service that can be expected of any dentist.

Proper advice, with a little attention to the natural teeth, will often save the patient much suffering and expense.

Dr. L. would say to those who have been unfortunate in their selection of a dentist, and consequently find their mouths in an unhealthy condition, or filled with artificial teeth badly adapted, that they should lose no time in calling on a dentist qualified to remedy the evil.

To those who have not their work done yet, he would say be careful in your selection of a *Dentist*, and save yourselves the pain and expense of the experiments of those not qualified to practice.

Dr. L. has the honor of referring to the following from the faculty, and would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has operated:

This is to certify that JOHN LOCKE is a regular graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery; that after attending two full courses of lectures in said Institution, he was unanimously voted, after a trial examination, worthy of the highest honor of the College by the faculty.

In addition to this testimony of qualifications in his profession, it gives us pleasure to state his habits of study, attention and punctuality, and therefore cordially commend Dr. LOCKE as a safe, skillful and faithful practitioner to all those who may entrust him with the management of their teeth.

W. R. HANDY, M. D.,
Professor in Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.
C. H. HARRIS, M. D. D. D. S.,
Professor in Baltimore College, Author of Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Dictionary of Dental Science, &c.

P. S.—Charges moderate.

Office one door east of the Bank—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Feb. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—

(Estate of Nicholas Peigtal, deceased.)

Letters of Administration, on the Estate of NICHOLAS PEIGHTAL, late of Oneida tp., Huntingdon co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, she hereby notifies all person indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

SARAH PEIGHTAL,
Feb. 29, 1860. *Administratrix.*

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860-3m.

TAYLOR & CREMER,

AT THE

HUNTINGDON NURSERIES,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Sell Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c., of better growth, larger size, and at lower prices, than any of the Northern or Eastern Nurseries, and warrant them true to name.

Standard Apple trees at 18¾ cts. each—$16 per 100.
Peach trees at 15 to 20 cts. each—$12,50 to $15 per 100.
Standard Pear trees at 50 to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Pear trees 50 cts. to $1 each—$30 to $60 per 100.
Dwarf Apple trees 50 to 75 cts. each.
Standard Cherry trees 37½ to 75 cts. each.
Dwarf Cherry trees 50 to 75 cts.
Plum trees 50 cts.
Apricot 40 to 50 cts.
Nectarine 25 cts.
Grape Vines 25 cts. to $1,00.
Silver Maple trees 62½ to $1,00 each.
European Ash 75 cts. to $1,00.
European Larch 75 cts. to $1,50.
Norway Spruce 50 cts. to $1,00.
American Balsam Pine 75 cts. to $1,50.
American and Chinese Arbor Vitæ 50 cts., to $1,50.
Strawberry Plants $1,00 per 100, &c., &c.

Huntingdon, Jan. 25, 1860-3m.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

KEROSENE & COAL OIL LAMPS!

HEAD QUARTERS and MANUFACTORY,

No. 114 South Second street, below Chestnut, and No. 1 Carter street, PHILADELPHIA:

M. B. DYOTT'S

EXCELSIOR KEROSENE & COAL OIL BURNER.

MERRILL & JONES' *Spring Burner*, and all other good *burners* for Coal Oil, together with the largest and handsomest variety of LAMPS, of every description. CHANDELIERS, from two to fifty Burners—*Glasses, Wicks, Shades*, and all articles pertaining to the business, together with the best KEROSENE OIL in the country—*Wholesale and Retail*—at the Manufacturers' lowest prices.

☞ Merchants and others will save money, by examining our Stock and Prices. M. B. DYOTT'S

LAMP and GAS FIXTURE STORE and FACTORY, No. 114 South Second & No. 1 Carter street, below Chestnut, Philad'a. [Feb. 22, 1860-3m.]

LAST NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted, either by note or book account, WILL SAVE COST by calling *immediately* and settling up.

JAMES BRICKER.

Huntingdon, Jan. 11, 1860.

D. P. GWIN has just received a new lot of Delains, Shawls and Wool Hoods, &c. Call and see them.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling the genuine Hanover Buckskin Gloves, which cannot be found at any other store in Huntingdon.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IT is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie have the *largest* and *cheapest* stock of Goods in town.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Our Chip Basket.

He that calls a man ungrateful, sums up all the evil a man can be guilty of.

If a man reapeth whatsoever he soweth, what a harvest of coats and breeches our tailors will have one of these days.

Miss E. says the first time a young man squeezed her dress, she felt as if she was in a land where the rainbows come from. How poetic a little hugging makes people.

We have all heard of asking for bread and receiving a stone; but a gentleman may be considered as still worse treated when he asks for a young lady's hand and gets her father's foot.

Black-eyed ladies are most apt to be passionate and jealous. Blue-eyed, soulful, truthful, affectionate, and confiding. Gray-eyed, philosophical, literary, resolute, cold hearted. Hazle-eyed, quick-tempered and fickle.

In olden times unmarried women used to wear a scarlet petticoat during leap year. If they showed the garment to any man, he was bound to marry them, but could buy himself off by presenting the lady with a new gown, a cheap alternative.

An old lady was highly delighted and edified by a view of the vessels on Long Island Sound towing their boats, and exclaimed:—"How perfect are the works of Nature!—Even the great big ships have all got their little ones running along after them just as playful as lambs.

Mr. Pullup, come home late, "pretty full," found the walking slippery, and exclaimed, "V-ver-very singlar, wh-whenever water freezes, it a'ways fr-freezes with the slippery side up."

Sidney Smith compares the whistle of a locomotive to the squeal of an attorney when Satan first gets him.

A Man passing through a greatway in the dark, hit his nose against a post. "I wish that post was in h—ll," said he.

"Better wish it was somewhere else," said a by-stander, "you might run against it again."

The Love's Puzzle.—To learn to read the following, so as to make good sense, is the mystery:—

I thee read see that me
Love is down will I'll have
But that and you have you'll
One and up and you if

Old Tom Bates had a great story about feet. "Talk about feet," he used to say, "why, I knew a nigger down in Arkansaw, that had mud smashers like young steamboats. That fellers feet was a fortune to him, though, at last, for when they started a railroad in his parts, the locomotive fellers gin him fifteen hundred dollars for his old moccasins. They made a depot out of one, and an ice-cream saloon out of 'tother."

A Yankee in Iowa has just taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

It is not over the great things of this life over which mortals stumble. A rock we walk round, a mountain we cross; it is the unobserved, unexpected, unlooked for little sticks, and pebbles which cause us to halt on our journey. The blind may run against a rock and not fall, but put a small matter in his way and he will stumble.

An old criminal was once asked what was the first step that led to his ruin, when he answered:

"The first step was cheating a printer out of two years' subscription. When I had done that, the devil took such a gripe on me that I could not shake him off." Delinquents reflect, ere it is too late.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, lie, or speak harshly or use any improper word.

Hold on to your hand when you are about ready to strike, pinch, scratch, steal or do any improper act.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

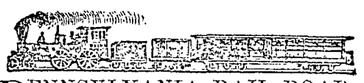
A schoolmaster asked a fair pupil, "Can you decline a kiss?" She replied, dropping a perplexed courtesy, "Yes, sir, I can, but I hate to plaguily."

Anybody who supposes that locking a girl in a room will prevent her from knowing what love means, might as well undertake to keep strawberries from blushing in June, by whispering in their ears about the snows we had last winter.

"Sammy, you little whelp, didn't I tell you to let that cat's tail alone?" said an angry father to his son, who was endeavoring to elongate a cat's narrative.

"Well, old hoss, what if you did? It's old Brown's cat, and I'll yank thunder out of it if I please."

Kitchen Memoranda.—Potatoes to be washed; meat to be put to soak; lamps to fill; knives to scour; furniture to be dusted; silver to be polished; front entra to be washed; beds to be made; apples to be pared; flour to sift; shirts to be ironed; dishes to be washed; beets to be cleaned; carpets to be swept; fires to be tended; dinner to get; pig to feed; pudding to be made; a run to the store; front door to tend; children to be waited on; baby's frock to be washed; stockings to be darned; buttons to be sewed on; tea to get; griddle cakes; dough nuts; custards; ginger bread; preserves; dishes to clear away; company; evening meeting; bed time.



Pennsylvania Rail Road.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL,	WESTWARD. EAST LINE.	WESTWARD. EXPRESS.	WESTWARD. THROUGH.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH. EXPRESS.	EASTWARD. FAST LINE.	EASTWARD. MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 10	6 56	6 23		Newton Hamilton,	12 23	10 11	1 57
5 19	7 03	6 30		Mt. Union,	12 16	10 04	1 50
5 35	7 17	6 44		Mill Creek,	12 02	9 50	1 35
5 49	7 30	6 56		Huntingdon,	11 52	9 40	1 20
6 06	7 43	7 10		Petersburg,	11 37	9 25	1 03
6 14	7 50	7 17		Barree,	11 30	9 17	12 53
6 21	7 55	7 25		Spruce Creek,	11 25	9 11	12 45
6 38	8 09	7 41		Birmingham,	11 09	8 55	12 25
6 47	8 16	7 50		Tyrone,	11 02	8 48	12 15
6 58	8 24	8 00		Tipton,	10 54	8 40	12 05
7 03	8 28	8 05		Fostoria,	10 50	8 36	12 00
7 08	8 32	8 10		Bell's Mills,	10 48	8 33	11 55
7 25	8 45	8 25		Altoona,	10 35	8 04	11 20
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.—Passenger Trains arrive and depart as follows:

MORNING TRAIN

For Hopewell & intermediate Stations, leaves at 7:40 A. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 12:34 P. M.

EVENING TRAIN

For Saxton and intermediate Stations, leaves at 3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrives at Huntingdon at 7:35 P. M.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Huntingdon, Nov. 16, 1859. *Superintendent.*

Exchange Hotel,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

Watches, Jewelry and Silver-Ware.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in *Store* and offer *Wholesale & Retail*, at the lowest *Cash Prices*, a large and very choice stock of *Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware*, of every variety and style.

Every description of *Diamond Work* and other *Jewelry* made to order, at short notice. ☞ *All goods warranted* to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the *Repairing* of *Watches and Jewelry*, of every description.

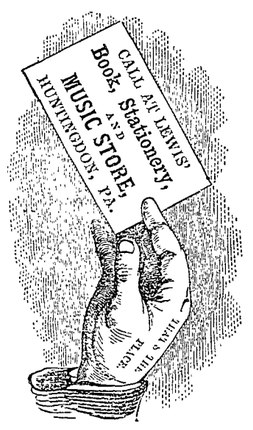
STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market street, *South Side*, Phila'a.
Feb. 8, 1860–3m.

John Ptaszyk,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
Cheap Book, Stationery and Music Store,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

Butcher-Knives and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

What Everybody Wants.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.
It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.
It Tells You The laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.
It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.
It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.
It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.
It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.
It Tells You The law concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.
It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.
It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.
It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

School Books,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

Huntingdon, Pa.

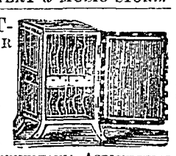
OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Evans & Watson's Salamander Safes,



304 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1859.

To the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

Geo. W. Woodward,
John W. Geary,
J. P. Rutherford,
Alfred S. Gillett.

STILL ANOTHER.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. Evans & Watson, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

Knoxville, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

Call at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

The Cassville Seminary
AND
Normal School

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,
Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

FOR 1859-60. FARREIRA & THOMSON,

No. 818 Market street, *above eighth*, south side, Philadelphia, have just opened their

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURS,

manufactured under their immediate supervision, from Furs, selected with the greatest of care from the largest stocks of the *European Market*, embracing every variety and style of

LADIES AND CHILDRENS WEAR.

Those purchasing early will have the benefit of a larger selection. Besides the above goods, we have a fine assortment of BUFFALO ROBES, GENTLEMENS' FUR GLOVES & COLLARS.

The prices for all these goods are at a lower figure than they can be bought any where in the city.

FARREIRA & THOMSON,
818 Market street, Philad'a.

N. B.—*Furs* altered and repaired and *Fur Trimmings* made to order. [Nov. 9, '59–5½m.]

Don't Forget,

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Nov. 2, 1859.

Trusses! Braces!! Supporters!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts. Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.
October 19, 1859–1y.

Esenwein's Tar and Wood Naptha Pectoral.

Is the best medicine in the World, for the *Cure* of *Coughs and Colds*, Croup Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of *Consumption*, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predisposed to Consumption. It attacks the root of disease, and makes the fell destroyer succumb to its influence. It also produces free expectoration, and induces healthy action in the diseased Mucous Membranes and Tissues. It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of *Asthma*. One dose of this invaluable Syrup often gives ease, and consequently sleep, which the peculiar nature of this disease denies him. It is very pleasant to the taste, and prompt in its effects. *Try it*, and be convinced, that it is invaluable in the *cure* of *Bronchial affections*.

☞ Price 50 cts. per Bottle.
Prepared only by
A. ESENWEIN, *Druggist*
N. W. Cor. NINTH & POPLAR Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—For sale by J. Read and S. S. Smith, Huntingdon, R. McBurney & Elias Musser, McAlevy's Fort, John D. Rothrick, Marklesburg, and Geo. K. Smith & Co., Philadelphia, and Storekeepers and Druggists generally.
October 19, 1859–6m.

Good News!

WASHING CLOTHES BY PRESSURE!!

After fifty years experimenting, the proper article has at last been invented for women, in their hard labors on the washing day.

"IT IS EVEN SO!"

Come and be convinced that we are ahead of every machine in use. *Half the time, half the hard labor, and half in wear and tear, is saved.* Little boys and girls can do the work for their mothers. The undersigned have purchased the exclusive right of Huntingdon and Mifflin counties, to make and sell J. T. Mudge's

EMANCIPATOR WASHING MACHINES.

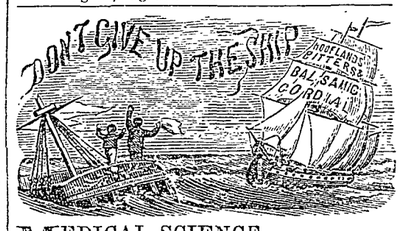
We desire the public to call and examine this truly Labor-saving machine. It can be seen at our shop on Washington street.

BALL & PEIGHTAL.

We, the undersigned, having thoroughly tested the above machine, take pleasure in recommending the same to the public, assured that they will find it all that is above claimed:

Peter Swoope,	Mrs. Lydia R. Orbison,
Dr. J. H. Dorsey,	" Annie E. Scott,
J. S. Morris,	" Elizabeth Williamson,
Christian Long,	" E. B. Saxton,
Chas. H. Miller,	Wm. Brewster,
John M. Cunningham,	Mrs. M. C. Given,
John S. Miller,	" Mary B. Simpson,
D. H. Foster,	" Mary C. Marks,
Mrs. C. J. Cunningham,	" Lizzie L. Dorris,
" Julia M. Miles,	" Ann E. Campbell,
" C. A. Lewis,	" Jennie C. Murray.

Huntingdon, August 3, 1859.



Medical Science.

The history of "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS," the most remarkable medicine of the day, and the many cures that have been performed with it in cases of LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, and diseases arising from a disordered liver or stomach, place it among the most astonishing discoveries that have taken place in the medical world. The diseases to which these Bitters are applicable are so universal, that there are but few of our friends who may not test their virtues in their own families or circle of acquaintances, and prove to their own satisfaction that there is at least one remedy among the many advertised medicines, deserving the public commendation. It is a fact that, in the minds of many persons, a prejudice exists against what are called Patent Medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as Hoofland's German Bitters? Physicians prescribe it, Why should *you* discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their own families. Why should *you* reject it? Clergymen, and those the most eminent, take it; why should not *you*? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health; if you are sick, and require a medicine, try these Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and by druggists and storekeepers in every town and village in the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle. See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle.

May 11, 1859–1y.

Window Shades,

CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Wostenholms' Celebrated I X L Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

You will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

It is a fact that Fisher & McMurtrie are selling Rag Carpet at only 25cts. per yard, and all Wool Carpet at 75cts. per yard.

If you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

Professional & Business Cards

L. Evans & Co., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal.
Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

James M. Green,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. Megahan & Co.,
Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

David Blair,
Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. Miller,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c.. &c.

C. Couts,
Proprietor of the Mansion House.

Dr. John McCulloch, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. Miller,
Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. Smith, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

Wm. Lewis,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. Gwin,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. Cunningham & Bro.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

James A. Brown,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. Roman,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Benj. Jacobs,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. Gutman & Co., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

Fisher & McMurtrie, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

Levi Westbrook,
Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

Joseph Reigger,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

Wm. Williams,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

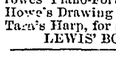
Owen Boat,
Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

John F. Ramey, County Surveyor,
Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

References—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

Richard Langdon, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

Ammerman & Co., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.



Country Dealers can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. Roman.

Dry Goods!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at Benj. Jacobs' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

Stone-Ware at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. Neff, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

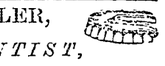
Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.
April 13, 1859.

Jackson Hotel,
Huntingdon, Pa.
John S. Miller, Proprietor.

Mansion House,
Hill Street,
Huntingdon, Pa.
Christian Couts, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. Allison Miller,
DENTIST,



Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

Violins,
Guitars,
Symphonians, Accordeons and Fifes,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Cythara—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Books and Stationery.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Ready Reckoner.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

School Books,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK ANDSTATIONERY STORE.

Parchment Deed Paper—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Paper! Paper!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

Gum Shoes, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

Gun Barrels and Locks.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

Cloaking Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

Call at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

Envelopes—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

Ladies Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

New Marble Yard
IN HUNTINGDON,
On Mifflin Street, between Smith and Franklin.

JAMES M. GREEN informs the citizens of the county generally, that he has opened a MARBLE YARD at the above place, and is prepared to finish marble to order in the best workmanlike manner.

TOMB STONES, BUREAU and STAND TOPS, &c., furnished on short notice, and at reasonable prices.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, May 4, 1859–1y.

Notice to All!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. Brandy, H. Gin, P. Whiskey, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,

WATCHES and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

For Everybody.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Curmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

The Huntingdon Foundry in Blast Again!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

Marble Yard. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

New Books!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

The House: A New Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

The Garden: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

The Farm: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

Domestic Animals: A New Pocket Manual of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc. Price, 50 cents.

How to Talk: A New Pocket Manual of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

How to Behave: A New Pocket Manaul of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

How to do Business: A New Pocket Manual of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

William Africa
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

Clothing! Clothing!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oct28.)

Cloaks, Talmas, Rigolettes, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

Coal Buckets and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

Liquors, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

Clothing!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

Tracing Muslin, Drafting and Drawing Paper, *White and Colored Card Paper,*
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

If you want to be clothed, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

Call at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

Confectioneries of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

Boots and Shoes, the largest and